

ESTABLISHED 1861

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1914.

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## VILLA'S MEN EXECUTE FEDERAL OFFICERS BY THE WHOLESALE

As a Culmination of the Conflict in Campaign Against City of Saltillo

AFTERMATH VERY BLOODY

Enemy Is Completely Routed at Paredon Battle and Prisoners Are Many.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)  
WASHINGTON, May 21.—More details of the conflict between Mexican federal and Constitutionalists at Paredon several days ago which culminated in wholesale execution of federal officers were received in official despatches to the Constitutional headquarters here today. Secretary Bryan and other state department officials would make no comment on the sanguinary aftermath of the battle at Paredon but credence generally was given the report from General Villa, commander of the later report to the Constitutionalists here, which was as follows:

"The federals evacuated Monclova and united with the outposts which they had in Paredon, making a total of 5,000 men. The fight took place between 10 and 12 o'clock. The enemy were completely routed. Eight hundred prisoners were taken. Three complete railway trains, 600,000 rounds of ammunition, nine field guns, seven machine guns, all their transports and a great quantity of arms were captured. It is believed that General Alvarez and General Munoz were killed. General Ozorno and a good number of officers were executed by shooting. Our losses were relatively small. The commander-in-chief and his officers behaved well, as usual. They detached a column of four brigades toward the railway near Saltillo to prevent the federals entering Saltillo."

## FARMERS MOVE TOO MUCH SAYS DEPARTMENT

One of Chief Causes of Decline of Rural Prosperity is the Moving of Farmers.

(WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—Do farmers in the United States move from farm to farm, from home to home, as much as city people? If they move every few years, are they as efficient farmers, and can they know their farms as they should? Would constant change mean low yields of crops, and little interest in the community? These are some of the questions affecting rural communities that are coming to the foreground, and for the first time a partial answer can be given with authority. During the agricultural census of 1910, the following question was submitted to each farmer in the United States for answer: "How long have you lived on this farm?" Of the 6,361,592 farm operators in the United States, April 15, 1910, 5,794,788, or ninety-one per cent, answered the question satisfactorily. From the data obtained from the answers to this inquiry, a bulletin will be issued soon by Director William J. Harris of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. It was prepared under the supervision of John Lee Coulter, expert special agent in charge of agriculture.

The statistics in this bulletin will show the length of the periods of occupancy of farms in the United States by states, geographic divisions, and sections, for different periods of time ranging from less than one year to ten years and over, and these data are further classified according to the character of the tenure and of the color of the farm operators. The statistics are given for 1910 only, as no corresponding data have been collected heretofore.

**Period of Occupancy.**  
One of the most important facts to be shown in this bulletin is that approximately fifty-two per cent of all the farmers who answered the question satisfactorily had occupied their farms less than five years. This percentage applies to all farmers, white and colored, whose answers were recorded, and for the entire United States. This short period of occupancy for over half of all the farmers in this country becomes all the more significant when it is taken into consideration that it requires three or four years for a farmer to become acquainted with the various conditions of his farm, such as soil, climate, etc., and put it in good condition for raising crops.

Another important fact to be brought out in this bulletin is that different conditions are found in different sections of the country. In the North fifty-seven per cent, or nearly three-fifths of the farmers, had operated their farms for five years or longer, while only twenty-two per cent had been there one year or less. In the West the proportions were respectively twenty-seven per cent, respectively; while in the South only forty-one per cent had been on the same farm five years or longer, and thirty-four per cent, or over one-third, had been there one year or less. A greater number of farmers had operated their farms "less than one year" than from "five to nine years, inclusive." More than 1,000,000 farmers reported that they had operated their farms "less than one year"; about 628,000 reported residence of "one year"; an average

## LINER BREAKS AWAY

From Fifty Tugs and Floats With the Tide But Is Finally Rescued.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)  
NEW YORK, May 21.—The giant new liner, Vaterland, broke away from fifty tugs conveying her to her dock today and began drifting down the Hudson, carried by the tide. At times, she swung broadside across the river. In the grip of the strong ebb tide the big steamer was helpless. She was carried steadily down stream toward the Battery. After the tugs had drifted more than a mile the tugs succeeded in getting her in tow again and she was headed upstream under control.

## FALLS TO DEATH

Through a Two-story Window While Trying to Save Her Husband.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)  
HOOVERVILLE, Pa., May 21.—While trying to stop her husband, who was walking in his sleep from jumping out of a second story window at their home here early today, Mrs. C. H. Wheeler, wife of a wealthy lumber dealer, stumbled through the opening and was instantly killed. Wheeler also fell and it is thought he sustained fatal injuries.

## KING IS SURROUNDED BY BODY OF POLICE

To Keep Militant Suffragets From Presenting a Petition to Him.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)  
LONDON, May 21.—St. James Park and the grounds of Buckingham Palace were crowded with police from an early hour this morning, the mobilization of 1,500 men having been ordered for the purpose of opposing the projected attempt by militant suffragets to present a petition to King George.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the leader of the militants, had announced that she would lead a great procession to the royal residence, but it was said she probably would be arrested under the provisions of the "cat and mouse act" if she put in her appearance.

The police formed a complete ring around the palace as the women had threatened to scale the high walls, enclosing the gardens.

All the detectives from police headquarters at Scotland Yard were on duty and a body of 1,000 patrolmen was held in reserve in case of emergency.

of about 457,000 reported a residence of "two years," "three years," and "four years," and an average of less than 200,000 reported residence for periods of "five years to nine years."

**White and Colored Farmers.**  
With respect to the comparison between white and colored farmers, wide differences also appear. For the entire United States, 49.6 per cent of white farmers reported that they had been on their farms less than five years, while 64.5 per cent of all colored farmers made the same report. In the cases of farmers showing occupancy for five years and over, the opposite is the case. In the South twenty-two per cent of all white farmers and twenty-three per cent of all colored farmers were reported as having been on their farms less than one year, and 11.5 per cent of all white farmers as compared with 12.7 per cent of all colored farmers had been there only one year. However, a considerably larger number of white farmers than of colored farmers remained on the same farm as operators for a period of ten years and over, the proportion being twenty-seven per cent and nine per cent, respectively. One-third, thirty-three per cent of the white and thirty-six per cent of the colored farmers of the South had been residents of the same farm one year or less, indicating that approximately the same proportion of the two races was of the class of what might be called "floating" farmers.

**Tenancy.**  
The figures returned by this "occupancy of farm" census also show that the farmers classified as "owners free," move from farm to farm much less frequently than the "share tenants"—farmers who rent farms on shares. For example, for the United States as a whole only 8.63 per cent of "owners, free," are reported as having occupied their farms one year or less, while 52.27 per cent of "share tenants" are reported as having occupied their farms for the same length of time. For the ten-year period and over the showing was equally as significant. Whereas forty-eight per cent of "owners, free," reported that they had occupied their farms for ten years and over, only six per cent of "share tenants" had occupied their farms for the same length of time.

**Effect on Crop Production.**  
The showing of greater stability of occupancy by the farmers in the North as compared with the farmers in the South and the West is more significant when comparisons are made of the production of farm crops. Corn is grown extensively both in the North and in the South and probably is the best crop to use as a basis of comparison. According to the figures from the reports of the census, the average yield of corn per acre in 1909 in New England states was forty-five

"Just who got the vanished millions belonging to the stockholders of the New Haven railroad and how the deals were carried out by which these millions were diverted from the road's treasury to the pockets of favored financiers are questions which the interstate commerce commission expects to answer through the pending investigation into the New Haven's financial affairs."

This is the authoritative statement of the commission's purpose in forcing the examination of Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New Haven, and of other witnesses. Joseph W. Folk is chief counsel of the commission in its investigation. He declares the probe will be thorough and without mercy to the offenders.



Charles S. Mellen (on right) testifying before interstate commerce commission. On the left is Commissioner C. C. McChord. In the center is Chief Counsel J. W. Folk, snapped while leaving one of the hearings last week.

## MIXTURE

Of Kentucky Blue Grass and Red Top is Recommended by the Department.

(SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAM)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—Even though the lawn has not been seeded during the early spring, it is well worth while to apply seed to it later. This, however, should not be done during a drought. All lawns should have some application of seed in the spring that they may appear well during the rest of the season according to the United States Department of Agriculture's landscape gardener.

The best and most widely used mixture for seeding a lawn is one of Kentucky blue grass and red top, equal parts by weight. On absolutely bare soil a pound of seed should be sown to every 200 square feet. Only one-fourth of that amount is necessary on moderately good lawns. Only the very best seed should be used. Seed that is furnished by a reliable seedsmen is likely to be good. Thin places should be heavily seeded, and when there are considerable areas almost without grass, it is advisable to sow white clover in addition to the mixture already recommended.

**Cause of Poor Results.**  
Poor preparation of the soil is much more often the cause for poor results than the quality of seed. Where the surface of the ground is not loosened up and well pulverized so that the grass seeds may come in contact with the soil, the best of seed will not germinate. There should also be plenty of vegetable matter (humus) in the ground for the seed to give the best results.

Sometimes bad weather conditions as drought, will affect results, even though the seed is good and the soil has been well prepared; nor is a quick rain at the time of sowing an undoubted blessing, for if such a rain just causes the seeds to sprout, and is then followed by dry weather, the weed seeds, already plentiful in the soil will also sprout and being stronger to resist the dry weather than the grass seed, will crowd out the latter. The seedman in such an instance may be blamed without reason for selling an inferior product.

**Grass for Southern States.**  
In the southern states, on lighter soils the grasses and Bermuda grass roots should be planted on such lawns. Instead, on clay soils in the South, especially those that are in partial shade, the bluegrass-red top mixture should grow satisfactorily, but seeding with this had better be delayed until fall.

Bermuda grass at the first approach of cold weather turns an ugly brown, so that in those sections of the South where it is used it is best to sow additional grass seed along in September, such as white clover and possibly Italian rye seed, which will come up and keep the lawn green all winter and cover the dried-up Bermuda grass until spring. Italian rye grass comes up quickly but does not present as attractive an appearance as the white clover.

**A Weed Farther North.**  
Farther north the Bermuda grass which, in many southern sections, is the only one that will keep green during the hot months, is regarded as a weed. In the latitude of Washington the Bermuda grass, which turns brown at the first frost, disfigures many lawns during the greater part of the fall.

It is true that the Bermuda grass will stay green when hot sun turns other grasses brown, but except in the southern states the bluegrass-red top mixture, under ordinary circumstances, will keep up the fine appearance of the lawn and offer a much more attractive greenness than the Bermuda.

## JAMES J. CONNELL DIES IN BALTIMORE

MRS. POST TO GET HUSBAND'S MILLIONS



Mrs. C. W. Post.

Mrs. C. W. Post, widow of the late James J. Connell, food manufacturer who killed himself in California a few days ago, will be the principal beneficiary of his will. The estate is estimated to amount to \$15,000,000. Mrs. Post, who was at one time the food man's stenographer, married him in 1904.

rid of it. Digging it out is an endless process. Sowing white clover in the fall is the best way to combat it. Fortunately, this grass does not thrive north of New Jersey to any degree because it cannot stand the severe cold of winter. As the grass is really a boon to many southern states, it is only in the so-called border states that it becomes a nuisance.

The United States Department of Agriculture has a Farmers' Bulletin (No. 494) entitled "Lawn Soils and Lawns" which gives general information on the care and preparation of lawns, and which is sent free to any one who applies for it.

## NAVY FUEL OIL

Pipe Line Question Is the Basis of Hearings Begun in the State of Oklahoma.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)  
INDEPENDENCE, Kan., May 21.—Kato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, and Lieutenant Richardson, of the navy, began here today the first of a series of hearings on the feasibility of the United States government constructing and operating an oil pipe line, approximately 600 miles long, from the oil fields of Oklahoma to a port on the Gulf of Mexico to supply the navy with its oil.

**WILSON TO SPEAK.**

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—President Wilson decided today to speak at the Arlington national cemetery on June 4, when the monument to Confederate dead is to be dedicated. He made the engagement when H. Herbert submitted to him the dedication program.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY CAMPAIGN GROWS WARM FOR BROWN

### BURGLARS

Break Into the Postoffice at Everson and Make a Very Neat Haul.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)  
CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., May 21.—Burglars early this morning broke into the postoffice at Everson, near here. They opened the safe and obtained money and stamps to the value of \$300. The window of the hallway into the postoffice was forced. No one heard the explosion and the robbery was not discovered until this morning.

### GUILTY

Of Manslaughter In Having Caused Death of a Music Teacher is Dr. Griffith.

GREENSBURG, Pa., May 21.—Dr. Martin E. Griffith, of Monessen, Pa., was convicted here today of voluntary manslaughter in having caused the death of William J. Robinson, a Pittsburgh music teacher. Dr. Griffith had forcibly operated on Robinson, whom he alleged had assaulted Mrs. Griffith in her home.

One Austrian ranchman has 250,000 cattle and 200,000 sheep. France has 3,300,000 bicycles in use.

Well Known Local Business Man Dies in Baltimore Hospital After Short Illness.

James J. Connell, of this city, died Thursday morning in Sheppard's and Pratt's hospital at Baltimore, Md., following an illness of several weeks caused by a nervous breakdown. His wife and brother, Edward V., were at his bedside when he died.

The deceased man was born near Weston, Lewis county, Pa., where he moved to Connellsville, Pa., where he resided several years, when he moved to Monongah and later to this city, where he has resided for thirteen years. He was 48 years old.

Mr. Connell is survived by his widow, five children, five brothers and four sisters. The brothers are Edward V. and Thomas Connell, of this city; Michael and John Connell, of Weston; and Patrick Connell, of Dunbar, Pa. The sisters are Mrs. Ella Graham, of Connellsville, Pa.; and Misses Anna, Mary and Bridget, all living at home at Weston.

Mr. Connell was a member of the Catholic church, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Eagles and the Elks. He served as a member of the city council several years, in which body he was active, and was identified with the Clarksburg Lumber and Planing Mill Company until after its plant burned last year. He was joint court receiver with M. G. Sperry of the Clarksburg Brewing Company and was the brewery's manager.

During his residence here of twelve or thirteen years, he was active and successful in business resulting from which Mr. Connell accumulated a considerable estate. He was genial and in high degree a devoted husband and a fond father.

## COKE OUTPUT

In the United States for the Year Ended Breaks All Records of Production.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)  
WASHINGTON, May 21.—All records of production of coke in the United States were broken in 1913, when the total output was 46,311,309 short tons, valued at \$128,951,430, according to the geological survey today. Last year's production was greater by 2,327,000 short tons than that of 1912. Of the total production in 1913, 32,569,869 short tons were made in beehive ovens, while 12,741,700 short tons were made in retort or distillation ovens, the latter being 1,599,536 short tons greater than the 1912 output.

The principal increase in fire product coke production was in Alabama, where the gain was nearly 50 per cent and in Pennsylvania, about 33 per cent. The average price per ton for beehive coke in 1913 was \$2.39 and for retort coke, \$3.83.

## VIEWPOINT

Of the Mexican Representatives Is Being Sought by the Three Mediators.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)  
NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., May 21.—The three South American mediators in an informal conference today with the representatives of General Huerta sought to learn in a general way the viewpoint of the Mexican representatives on various tentative plans for a solution of the Mexican problem. The mediators pursued the same course with the Mexican delegates today as they did with the American peace commissioners last night.

Brandon Who Seeks Democratic Nomination for Congress Makes Things Lively

REPEAL OF PANAMA TOLLS

Is Being Made An Issue on the Eve of the Party Primary Election There.

(Charles Brooks Smith.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—"Are you with Woodrow Wilson for tolls repeal or against him?"

That is the substance of the question that Charles W. Brandon, congressional candidate in the Second district is asking the Democrats of Jefferson county. He has been asking it ever since he entered that county to try and secure the delegation to the congressional nominating convention, which delegates will be chosen at a party primary election to be held in Jefferson county Saturday, and it is the question that Candidate Brandon will continue to ask of them until the primary election polls open.

Brandon selected the tolls question as an issue as the most vulnerable spot in the armor of Congressman "Junior" Brown, and if there are not any members of his party who do not understand the issue, Brown's record on it, and what Brandon's attitude is on the subject they certainly have been dealt to all that has been going on in Jefferson. They have had the opportunity for from all accounts received here, Brandon has been making a lively canvass. He has characterized Brown's vote against the repeal of the exemption clause in the Panama tolls act as very near apostasy, sacrilege and treason, and has made the wilkin ring with appeals to the faithful to seize the opportunity offered by the primary to repudiate Brown, thereby "upholding the hands of our noble president," and incidentally vote him the privilege of naming the county's congressional delegates.

Congressman Brown has been content to let Brandon have the field to himself in Jefferson. He has placed his interests in the hands of his friends in that county and, he says, that he advises him that he has nothing to fear from the result. Aside from a couple of hasty visits to Charles Town the Second district representative has made no personal appeals in behalf of his candidacy for re-nomination. These visits were made more to set at rest rumors circulated about Mr. Brown's health than anything else. They were grossly exaggerated reports, the basis of which was, of course, Mr. Brown's illness of several months ago, from which he has, to all appearances, completely recovered. Reports of trouble for him in Jefferson because of his distribution of patronage, he characterizes as no greater than is usually encountered by a congressman who has offices to give, and these reports have doubtless been exaggerated. Mr. Brown feels sure that he will win out in the first skirmish. He says that he will make no contest for the delegates in Mr. Brandon's home county, which is Barbour.

## WILLIAM TELL ACT

By a Woman In Theater Results in the Death of a Boy At Lynn, Mass.

LYNN, Mass., May 21.—Henry Garvin, a seventeen-year-old boy who was shot in the head when Miss Juanita Griffith tried to knock a potato from his head with a rifle bullet in a theater here Tuesday died today. The woman is being held by the police.

## MONUMENT

To Women and Children Who Died in Ludlow Tent Colony Battle May Be Erected.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)  
TRINIDAD, Colo., May 21.—A movement to purchase the site of the destroyed Ludlow tent colony and erect a monument to the women and children who died in the battle of April 20 was started today at strike headquarters here. The site of the burned camp is a part of a large tract leased by the United Mine Workers of America.

## AGENT SHOT

And Killed by Two Men Who Try to Rob Safe In His Office.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)  
NEW YORK, May 21.—Eugene Hostling, station agent for the West Shore railroad at Tatan, a suburban station on the west bank of the Hudson, was shot and killed early today by two men, who tried to rob the safe in his office.

CONFIDENCE EXPRESSED.

(SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAM)  
WASHINGTON, May 21.—Representative Neely has expressed in the House resolutions of the Preston and Taylor County Bar Associations expressing confidence in Judge Alston G. Dayton, which were referred to the committee on rules. That is the committee to which was referred the Neely resolution to investigate the judicial conduct of Judge Dayton.